Amendments to the Claims:

The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-20 (Cancelled)

21. (Previously Presented) Method for producing a single-strength spectacle lens while using an individual spectacle wearer's data, in which the single-strength spectacle lens having a rotationally symmetrical base surface selected from a number of base surfaces and a rotationally symmetrical aspherical or atoric prescription surface, comprising

acquiring an individual spectacle wearer's data;

selecting a spectacle lens blank with a predetermined based surface from a group of spectacle lens blanks, and

calculating and optimizing the prescription surface while taking into account at least a portion of the individual spectacle wearer's data in addition to an adaptation of the dioptric effect by the prescription surface to the spectacle wearer's prescription,

wherein the individual spectacle wearer's data comprise the spectacle wearer's application fields for use of the single-strength lens, including the

application field of sports spectacles in which the lateral tilt of the single-strength spectacle lens amounts to more than 10 degrees and the base curve of the front surface amounts to more than 6 dpts.

22. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 21,

wherein the base surface is the front surface and the prescription surface is the back surface of the single-strength spectacle lens.

23. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 21,

wherein the individual spectacle wearer's data are taken into account during the step of selecting the spectacle lens blank.

24. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 21, wherein the base surface is the front surface and the prescription surface is the back surface of the single-strength spectacle lens.

25. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claims 21, wherein the individual spectacle wearer's data comprise at least one of interpupillary distance, the forward tilt, the lateral tilt, the rim disk angle, the auricular adaptation of the rim and the spectacle wear's habitual head posture.

26. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 21, wherein the individual spectacle wearer's data comprise a centering demand, including the eye rotation point demand, the reference point demand or the visual field demand.

27. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 21, wherein the individual spectacle wearer's data comprise at least one of the eye rotation point distance and the overall length of the spectacle wearer's eye.

28. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 21, wherein the individual spectacle wearer's data comprise the corneal vertex distance.

29. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 21, wherein the individual spectacle wearer's data comprise a typical object distance of objects to be viewed by the single-strength spectacle lens, wherein the object distance can include a function of a viewing point through the single-strength spectacle lens.

30. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 21, wherein the individual spectacle wearer's data comprise ~~rime~~ rim shape.

31. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 21, wherein the individual spectacle wearer's data comprise ametropia type and, during the calculating and optimizing of the prescription surface, design definition takes place according to the ametropia type.

32. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 21, wherein the individual spectacle wearer's data comprise binocular characteristics, including anisometropia, heterophoria, microanomalous retinal correspondence or alternating vision.

33. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 21, wherein the individual spectacle wearer's data comprise prescription prismatic components.

34. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 21, wherein the individual spectacle wearer's data comprise a spectacle wearer's physiological demands, particularly including the initial sight, visual habits and models for eye and head movement.

35. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 21, wherein the individual spectacle wearer's data comprise a spectacle wearer's visual acuity.

36. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 21, wherein the number of base surfaces is approximately 5 to 25.

37. (Currently Amended) System for producing a single-strength spectacle lens which has a rotationally symmetrically base surface and a rotationally symmetrical aspherical or atoric prescription surface, and using an individual spectacle wearer's data, comprising

acquisition devices for acquiring an individual spectacle wearer's data,

selection devices for selecting a spectacle lens blank with a predetermined base surface from a group of spectacle lens blanks, and

calculating and optimizing devices for calculating and optimizing the prescription surface while using at least a portion of the individual spectacle wearer's data in addition to an adaptation of the dioptric effect by the prescription surface to the spectacle wearer's prescription, wherein the individual spectacle wearer's data comprise a spectacle wearer's application fields for the use of the single-strength lens, including an application field of sports spectacles includes a ~~later~~ lateral tilt of the single-strength spectacle lens of more than 10 degrees and the base curve of the front surface amounts to more than 6 dpts.

38. (Previously Presented) Individual single-strength spectacle lens for an individual spectacle wearer, which lens has a rotationally symmetrical base surface and a rotationally symmetrical aspherical or atoric prescription surface, and the prescription surface being constructed for taking into account at least a portion of an individual spectacle wearer's data,

wherein the single-strength spectacle lens is a sports spectacle lens with a lateral tilt of more than 10 degrees and a base curve of more than 6 dpts.